Washington Sentinel.

WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH, AND BEVERLEY TUCKER.

FEBRUARY 15, 1855.

O. H. P. STEM, is our authorized agent for collecting accounts due this office, and for ob-taining new subscribers in Virginia.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM UNMASKED-FOR

THE SOUTH. In our issue, of yesterday, we devoted more space than we usually allow to one article, in answer to an editorial contained in the American Organ of Monday evening. This was not done on account of the strength of the arguments of that journal, but because its views were full of unsoundness. We desired to show to Southern Know-nothings, whether Whigs or Democrats, that a paper, professing to be a "State Rights" paper, and aspiring to be the organ of Southern Know-nothings, not only did not condemn and drive from its order men who profess rank Abolition sentiments. but tolerated and defended such men. We showed that by "ignoring slavery" in its platform, it left its secret organization to become more foul and unclean by granting an amnesty to all the Abolitionists of the North. An amnesty! This word is not half strong enough. It welcomed all the Abolitionists to its fond embraces. It said, in effect, whatever your opinions may be on slavery, our arms are open to receive you. You may be as rank as Fred Douglas, and as foul as Theodore Parker, still you are fit to unite yourselves with the Knownothing order. Abolitionism is no hindrance to Know-nothingism. This we say is the inevitable, and we believe the designed effect of this secret order, of Northern origin.

When a journal professing to by a "Staterights" journal, like the American Organ, published in the city of Washington-where slavery exists-and edited by a gentleman, who though born in a non-slaveholding State, was once a member of the Virginia Senate: When such a journal can advise Southern men to join the Know-nothings and "sink" and "ignore the question of slavery" and affiliate with men who, all along, have expressed and still express the rankest Abolition sentiments, what can be expected of the Abolition Know-nothings of the North? "If they do these things in a green tree, what shall be done in a dry?" If the American Organ professing to be a "State Rights" paper, published in the District of Columbia and right on the edge of the slave States, and addressing itself to Southern men, leaves the secret order open to all the Abolitionists what is to be expected from Northern fanatics who openly proclaim their Abolition sentiments? This question we address to the reflecting men of the South.

Again: The Organ says: (italics our own.) " The uncalled-for repeal of the Missouri compromise, opened the floodgates of contention and strife. The principle of Territorial and State sovereignty on which the Kansas and Nebraska bill was based, is a just one, but the direct repeal of the Missouri compromise was an unpardonable blunder, because ono necessity called for it, and the quiet of the country for

From this extract it appears that the American Organ, which professes to be a "State Rights" paper, was opposed to the passage of tions, the whole Southern Delegation in Congress voted-Whigs and Democrats. It was eral Wilson's "individual opinions" on slavery are of no importance, so he is a Know-noth-Speaking of the policy of its order, the Organ

says with emphasis But we now seek in vain to sink the question

Again : "We ask our friends of the South to aid us

of slavery.'

in strangling this question.'

What means the Organ, when it uses the terms "sinking" and "strangling the question of slavery." It does not mean the doctrine of Congressional non-intervention. That is the doctrine of the Nebraska bill, and to that bill the Organ is opposed. And in this connection we will observe, that the Organ no where, with all its "State Rights" professions, guards the Territories, the District of Columbia, and the slave trade between the States from the assaults of Abolitionism. What it means by "sinking," "strangling," and "ignoring the question of slavery," is, that the new order which has been established to carry the next Presidential election, has solemnly refused to make any man's individual opinions on slavery a test of his fitness for membership-that an Abolitionist is as welcome to join the order as a pro-slavery

All other parties pretending to be national parties, promulge creeds and platforms, and their creeds and platforms always contain stipulations, or articles of faith in regard to playery. But the Know-nothing party "ignores" slavery. It leaves every man to enjoy and to carry out his own opinions, however rank and foul they may be-and as we understand it binds the minority to be governed by the majority. So that if the Northern Abolitionists predominate over the southern slavery men, It is founded upon a rock. The rains of the latter are bound to submit to their decrees, and vote for their nominees, no matter whether they be Abolitionists or not.

This is an advantage-a clear surrender to the Abolitionists that they have never before immutable rock of the Constitution. obtained. Nor, with this concession, is it to be wondered at, that the Know-nothing organization should be the ASYLUM OF ABO LITIONISTS, AGRARIANS, INCENDI-ARIES, AND ALL THE ISMS.

One more-we quote from the American Organ. It says:

"To call back the South to its former allegiance, the cry of niggerism is now raised against the 'American party,' whose sole purpose is, and has been, to carry out the 'American Reformation, and leave the slave question un-

"Wherefore is it that the administration presses and orators agitate slavery? It is appellants, and continued simply and only that there is no other point, and May for the appellees. on which they can hope to rally the south.

They have lost all their capital in trade, except

With what cool contempt this Rights" paper-the Organ, speaks of the cherished institutions of the south. "Niggerism!" That is the dignified term it applies to it. It speaks as if it spoke in derison. It catches up with affectionate fondness the favorite phrase of Horace Greely and marks it with the emphasis of a contemptuous sneer.

The only fair inferences deducible from the propositions and statements of the Organthe peculiar "State Rights" Know-nothing pa-

First. That its party is in favor of "ignoring, 'sinking" and "strangling" the question of slavery. In other words that it is opposed to making a platform that will bind the Abolitionists, Free Soilers and incendiaries in its ranks to observe the sacred constitutional guarantees

Secondly. That Southern slaveholders and Northern Abolitionists shall fall pell mell into a fusion that is only bound to war against foreigners and Catholics, and will leave all other questions to the individual opinions of the

members. Thirdly. That the American Organ is op posed to the Nebraska bill, because it was "an unpardonable blunder," and "uncalled for."

Fourthly. That "niggerism" is a base, foul and contemptible thing, totally unworthy of consideration.

Such, as we understand them, (and we ar the last to misrepresent,) are the propositions that the Organ submits to the people of the South-of THE SOUTH! Men are made of different stuff-even Southern men, but if there are any men at the South who can lend a patient ear to such arguments, then, all that we have to say is, that no Southern clay is in their composition. We would say to the South. Awake, arise, or be forever fallen."

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

One of the strongest proofs of the purity of the Democratic party, of its efficiency to provide for the complex wants of our government, is to be found in the fact that it is free from the one-idea-ism which pervades the various factions with which republics are so rife. When we look around upon the present political history of our country, we cannot fail to be struck with the fact that, with this single exception each party proposes a solitary idea of reforma tion, either regardless of all other considerations, or wilfully ignoring them. Thus, for example, we may take the temperance organization, which unites beneath the ample folds of its wide-spread banner men of every party and of every persuasion. Again, we may cite the Abolition party of the North, an organism which cares but little for the political sentiments of its members in other respects, provided they are united in the grand one-idea of hostility to slavery in its existence and extension. And yet, again, the American party, as they prefer par excellence to be called, which is willing to recognize the orthodoxy of any man, and to ignore entirely his political antecedents, provided he unites in the existing crusade in proscription of foreigners and in de nunciation of a particular creed.

Now, how much more effective, how infinitely more consistent with the true character of a republican form of government, is that party which, forming its code of principles upon the broad basis of the constitution, remains firm in the Nebraska bill, for which, with few excep- its integrity, unaffected by the gales of heresy, which, in a republic more than in any other "uncalled for." It was "an unpardonable tion of our government can only be safe from blunder." "No necessity called for it, and these influences, when it rests upon the princithe quiet of the country forbade it." So says ples contained in our federal Constitution. All the Organ-the "State Rights" paper-the pa- other organizations are founded upon the sand, per that quotes the Boston Bee to prove that and can not even survive the accomplishment General Wilson-an avowed Abolitionist-is a of the one idea involved in their establishment. "strict constructionist," and that says "Gen- Let us take as an illustration of the idea which ox. we intend to convey, the three parties to which we have alluded. Does the political organization, which has for its object the formation of temperance at the sacrifice of individual liberty, Being largely engaged in the wool trade, he derive its patent from the Constitution? Does the Abolition faction of the north, which would crush the rights and power of one half of the confederacy, look to that instrument for the charter of its incorporation? Does the Ameria head of the table, the host, after the usual grace, thus briefly addressed his friends: obtained a soubriquet, which is a fit commentary upon its own ignorance of political government, immigration of foreigners, and recognizes the entire freedom of religion? Even the advocates of these several factions dare not claim so holy an origin for their existence.

In these factions the whilome whig party of the country whose origin was in the forced union of discordant elements, has been almost entirely absorbed. Whigs, who are untainted with these factious principles, are like angels visits, few and far between; but there, alas, the resemblance ceases between angels and themselves. The only party that remains founded upon the Constitution as its basis, is the Democratic Republican party; and the very fact of its surviving the disastrous wreck, is the strongest evidence of its solid worth. No man however decided may be his sentiments in favor of democratic measures, can be recognized by the Democratic party as worthy of their endorse ment and confidence, if in any one respect he be inimical to the constitutional rights of any section, or the constitutional rights of any man.

It is from this view of the character of the Democratic party, that we argue its ultimate triumph and its permanent success. It is like the edifice of the wise man of the Scriptures. sectional discord may descend, the floods of party strife may come, the tempest of faction may blew and beat upon that house, and it falls not-for it is founded upon the solid and

Supreme Court of the United States,

WEDNESDAY, February 14, 1855. John Fitch, Mansfield T. Walworth, and Welcome R. Beebe, esquires, of New York, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this

No. 50. Amos J. Bruce, et al., vs. The United States. Error to the circuit court of the United States for the district of Missouri, Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the said circuit court in this cause, with interest.

No. 68. Moses Wanzer, et al., appellants, vs. B. R. and J. H. Truly.—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Coxe, for the appellants, and continued by Messrs. Brent

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.

It is a prevalent sentiment which has passed into a proverb, that Republics are ungrateful. However true this sentiment may have been in Athens or Rome, as illustrated by the story of Aristides or Camillus, a more grateful feeling certainly exists in this, the queen of modern republics. There can be no more beautiful evidence of this truth than that contained in he language of General Winfield Scott, when informed of the passage of the joint resolution Lieutenant General. We are told that the brave old soldier, on receiving the welcome intelligence, was deeply affected, and exclaimed with touching earnestness: "Let no man say hereafter that his country is ungrateful to one

who has served her faithfully." The compliment thus paid to General Scott is the more grateful to his feelings, inasmuch as it is the second time in the history of our country that such a brevet rank in the army has been created. The first was in the administration of the Elder Adams, when anxious to perpetuate their confidence in the worth, and their admiration of the virtues of the illustrious Washington, Congress bestowed upon him the brevet rank of Lieutenant General. The second is that of General Winfield Scott. Irrespective of party, forgetful of party differences, anxious to extend honor where honor is due, the highest military title of the country

In the following lines, taken from the Southern Literary Messenger for January, we recognize the pen of an old and valued friend, whose devotion to the legal profession and attention to the dull details of business does not prevent him from now and then "bestowing his hours of recreation on the Muses:"

has been bestowed on its greatest living mili-

tary chieftain.

Nature and My Heart. The tend'rest flower bedrenched with rain, When morning light dispels the cloud Which lately thundered fast and loud, And thou, my heart, be as the flower

The little stream, with crystal flow, by some rude storm doth murky grow, and angry rushes, dark and fast, Yet soon will clear and calm at last And thou, my heart, learn from the street

The mighty oak, at winter's blast, And stands a type of mute despair; But blooms again with vernal air, And thou, my heart be as the oak

Old ocean's tide, in tempest driven, Lashes the shore and cries to Heaven In fearful woe, in fury wild; But soon is still as nestling child; And thou, my heart, learn from the sea.

The flower, the stream, the oak, the sea, all have their times of gloom and glee, To them there comes at last relief, But souls ne'er find surcease of grief; Then thou, my heart, learn to submit All nature has some fitting balm

To heal, renew, refresh, or calm, But there are hearts whose ceaseless wo Solace or calm can never know; Then thou, my heart learn to endure. Cast up thy gaze from earthly things

Deem sorrow good; to thee it brings Promise of life when Nature dies, For Nature's voice forever cries Ob, bruised heart, trust God alone RICHMOND, November, 1854.

From the New York Evening Post Wool.

As this important article seems to engross onsiderable public attention at this time, the following incident connected with the wool trade of London, half a century ago, may not without interest:

"A merchant of London, born just a century past, (1755,) proud of his native county, one of the most beautiful in England,) which about Christmas time, in the year 1805, carried off the first prize for the finest ox, resolved to celebrate the occasion in the true old English mode by a dinner, the principal dish of which should consist of a 'prime cut' from the prize 'He accordingly engaged a 'round of beef'

of the butcher who purchased the animal.
"Its weight was one hundred and five pounds, and it cost five guineas, (twenty-five dollars.) invited a company, connected with that i terest to partake of the prize ox banquet. The guests being assembled around the festive board, and the dish, carried by two men.

being duly inducted to the place of honor, the 'Gentlemen, behold the simple fare I promised you. Our number is just twenty-oneconsequently there are five pounds for each. restupon the Constitution, that contemplates the I conclude, therefore, in the words of the immortal Nelson:

> England expects every man to do his duty. "After dinner, when the wine began to circulate, the host, an eminently convival man, nossessing an inexhaustible store of songs adopt ed to every occasion, was called upon for one "The following, written by himself specially for that festival, he sang 'with unbounded ap-

WOOL SONG Old Jason, you know, as by Ovid we are told, To Colchis once sailed for a Fleece made of gol Now to show that we think Mr. Jason no fool, Our design is to change all our gold into Wool Johnny Bull has been twitted about his roast beef.

But if neither of these the table we put on, Johnny gladly sits down to his haunch of roast All the fabrics we make from the Wool we hav

Which, with pudding, its said, he will eat par

out France, Spain, and Holland, are pretty well known;
But lest we from England our broad-cloth trade banish, We like now and then just to " handle the Spar

Whilst of Wool we make clothing, the mutton we eat, And "sheep's trotters" poor poets consider a treat; Thus, as these have their use, should the French

dare to come, We'll defy them with sheep skins, by beat of the But for parchment, the lawyers the soldiers sur-Nay, 'tis said that they use as much parchment as Lo, what with their sheep skins, their bother and

jaw, He's too sure a "lost mutton" who e'er goes to Our Wool trade is honor'd by men in high station Because they well know 'tis a staff of the nation. That this truth to our rulers may always be known. A Wool sack's placed proudly in front of the

Thus England's proud kings, and her no les proud peers, admonished forever, through hundreds o years, And the "Lord on the Wool-sack," t of dignity Knows the value, importance, and comfort of

* Napoleon then threatened England with it vasion by a large army encamped on the opposite shore.
† The Lord Chancellor of England, whose seat From the Mobile Daily Tribune Results of Emancipation.

We find, in the New York Tribune, a letter from Jamaica, dated the 28th December, which seems to us to be very much out of place

But we append it to this preface to let it tell its own story.

For many years past the tendency of Jamaica to total ruin has been observed and commented on in our Southern papers. The ati-slavery papers have constantly ignored the facts which have been cited for this purpose, and on the authorizing his elevation to the brevet rank of authority mostly of emancipation missionaries to the island-men who were sent thither be-cause of their ardor in the cause, and whose position depended on nursing the fanaticism and ignorance which employed them. These men served to shield the false argument, which they represented, from the force of positive truth; and to this day there are hundreds of housands of men in Europe, as also in this country, who believe that Jamaica is as prosperous as it ever has been. It has been idle to attempt to undeceive them by the revenue accounts-for they have declared that those accounts are no measure of the happiness and morality of the negroes of this island; and so it has gone on, while the proof of their folly has been patent to every man not hopelessly bound by a compact to look only to one side of this important subject.

We think now, inasmuch as the most potent organ of this anaticism has opened its columns to the truth, that there is some hope of a revulsion among the saner part of those who, under the plea of phlanthropy, are trying to plunge the African ace on this continent into lowest abyss of normal barbarism.

The last sentence of this letter embodies the anal "dodge" of the emancipationists. We see the same idea creeping gradually into the argu-ments of our own abolitionists, namely, that it is the association of the negro with the whites which makes hin thriftless and deprayed—thus turning good example into an evil, and setting entirely the historical fact that Africa, the oldest quarter of the globe, has no civilized spot upon it which is not due to its contact with the superior races.

> [From a waveling Correspondent.] KINGSTON, Jamaica, Thursday, Dec. 28, 1854.

The condition of this island is the reverse of gratifying. The whole colony is in a rapid de-cline. Even the English planters themselves have given up all hope of improvement. The free negroes are no longer inclined to work for the whites, and the coolies recently introduced into the island, by whom it was proposed to replace the negroes, cannot support the climate of Jamaica. The deficit in the finances of this colony is frightfully increasing, and has again rendered necessary a considerable increase of the import duties. The exportation of native products, principally of coffee and sugar, is likewise decreasing with every year, as is shown by the official papers on the commerce of Jamaica presented to Parliament, as follows: In the year 1849-'50, the export of sugar from the island of Jamaica amounted to 36,995 hogsheads, 5,046 tierces, and 4,220 barrels; and that of coffee to 7,127,680 pounds. In the year 1852-'53, the export of sugar decreased o 25,752 hogsheads, 3,214 tierces, and 3,387 barrels, and that of coffee to 5,037,602 pounds. Rum decreased from 15,436 puncheons in 1852, to 10,348 puncheons in 1853. In the year 1852-'53, the import of flour was 58,927 barrels; and in the year 1853-'54, it amounted only to 29,011 barrels. Rice decreasee from 15,616 bags in 1852-'53, to 12,931 bags in 1853-'54

Dr. Hamilton, whose extensive coffee plantation on the heights of the Blue Mountains I have recently visited, and who sends the best colonial coffee to the English market, assured me that he is actually working at a loss. In the capital of Kingston, once the rival of Havana, almost one fourth of the houses are now standing vacant and abandoned, and its streets standing vacant and abandoned, and its streets look deserted. The free negro population, together with a growing dislike for labor, are becoming more and more impudent and corrupt in morals. It is a very desolating sight for the philanthropist to see how little emancipation has yet improved the lot of the neaplaints and opinions on that subject are almost unanimous, even from quite impartial quarters. This free British co is going down in proportion as the Spanish West Indian slave colony of Cuba is rising in prosperity and riches. From Martinique and Jaudaloupe the accounts in respect to the negroes are as desolating as those from Jamaica; out there more hope is entertained of acclimating the coolies. As long as protection for the rench colonial sugar is maintained in France, hese islands are more likely to prosper. In Martinique the negroes have retired in masses from the plantations, preferring the cultivation of the plantain tree, for their own account, to the more painful labor on the sugar estates. The remotest future of the West Indies seems destined to suffer from the unjust and unnatural introduction of the African race, which appears not at all fit for western civilization.

Another Fatal Fluid Explosion. On Saturday evening, as Mrs. Washington Castle, residing in Albany, New York, was in the act of trimming a glass lamp filled with burning fluid, it being lighted at the time, she accidentally let it fall to the floor, when it exploded. The blazing fluid was scattered over her clothes, and in a me ment she was completely enveloped in flames.— In her fright she ran down stairs, shricking in ago-nizing tones, and finally sunk down to the floor completely exhausted. Before assistance could e rendered the unfortunate female, her clothes were entirely consumed; her face being so horri-bly burned, swollen, blackened and disfigured, as to leave no traces of its being that of a human being, and indeed over the whole body the deep burns had left their truculent rages. Death resulted at 111 o'clock.

A gentleman residing in the neighborhood, on hearing of the accident, went home and broke all the fluid lamps in the house, expressing his deterhaving no more of the "cursed stuff" about him .- Atlas.

Lieutenant General Scott.-A Washington letter writer says that upon the passage of the bill creating the office of Lieutenant General, Colonel Preston drove to the War Department, where he announced the intelligence to General Scott. The General dropped his head for a moment, and tears were seen trickling down his cheek. His reply was worthy of his fame, and was precisely as fol-

"Let no man say, hereafter, that his country is ungrateful to one who has served her faithfully [Baltimore American

Medals from France for Americans,-In July last, it will be remembered, the French steamer Chimere put into Norfolk, having a great many of her crew suffering from yellow fever, where every attention was paid to the patients by the chief surgeon of the naval hospital, Dr. T. Williamson, and also by Dr. James Harrison. The French government having been made aware of their praiseworthy conduct, by a decree of January 7th, Dr. Williamson has been rewarded with a gold medal of the largest size, and Dr. Harrison with another gold medal of honor, of first class.

Hon. Paulus Powell.-The Richmond En griver is requested by this gentleman to state, that but for absence, he would have voted in favor of the anti-Know-nothing resolutions in the House of Representatives. Of course he would, Who ever knew Paulus Powell to fail in his duty to his country, his party, or himselt? Mr. Powell has too much intelligence to be fooled by Know-nothingism, and too much independence of character to evade the expression of his opinions [Lynchburg Republican.

Hon, N. G. Upham, of New York, Unite r of claims in London, arrive with his family in the steamer at New York.

James Russell Lowell, the poet, has been elected to succeed Professor Longfellow in Harvard College, as Professor of modern languages and belies letters.

Interesting Items about Nebraska.

A correspondent of the Cleveland Herald. writing from Omaha City, N-braska Territory, January 18th, gives the following account of the country :

The surface of Iowa is only a second edition of the soil of Nebraska. The greater part of the Territory is prairie, according to the testi-mony of those who have traversed it, especially hose who have been engaged in surveying it. There is a great lack of timber apparently on the Missouri, much greater than I had sup-posed. The chief of it consists of red elm, cotton wood, black walnut, white and red oak, ogether with bass wood.

The river is such a shifting, winding stream, that, like the Irishman's flea, you put your hand on it and it is gone. No pilot who ascends it expects to find it following in the same course in descending, and already part of the city of St. Josephs, Missouri, has been washed away by its violence. At this season, however, the water is tolerably clear, and does not possess that "yellow Tiber" color which it has during the summer. I had a good drink of it the other day as I crossed the ferry.

Boarding here in the city is very high, and although laborers and mechanics get double or treble wages to what they do in Cleveland, yet they are hardly a whit better off than there. For instance, carpenters, masons and blacksmiths get \$2 or \$2 50 per day, but boarding is as high as from \$5 to \$6 per week, and every hotel and boarding house is crowded at that. The prosperity of the town is much impeded by the scarcity of building materials; and common cotton wood timber is as high as \$40 per thousand.

Although we have a mill here, running day and night, yet there are so many teams wait ing to carry lumber to the country, that it is very difficult to get hold of it. There are several other mills around, but they are totally unable to supply the demand. A contract has been made with a gentleman from Pough-keepsie, N. Y., for 2,000,000 of bricks next spring. Should be come on, the come or brobably increase in size rapidly, for hundreds or brobably increase in size rapidly. wish to emigrate in the spring, and make Nebraska their home.

Omaha city stands on a handsome bluff on the right bank of the Missouri. It is distant from Council Bluff city about four miles west, calling the river a mile across The first house was put up last August; now there are forty Among this number may be mentioned the Capitol, a brick building, plain, but neat and substantial; a steam saw mill, a good frame hotel, the basement of another brick one fin-

shed. Its situation is a pleasant one. Florence, or, as it is called by the Mormons Winter Quarters," is situated six miles north of Omaha city. Its location is better than that of the latter, inasmuch as the bluff lies nearer the river, while a wide strip of marshy land extends from the capitol to the Missouri. Im mediately opposite Florence a rocky bottom extends across the river to the island, which is said to be the only place where the foundation can be laid across the stream for a railroad bridge. The village, however, at present consists of but three houses, two frames and one log; the rest of the town was pulled down and burned when the Mormons left, a few years ago

The N. Palladium thus decribes the capitol of the Territory of Nebraska, at Omaha City "The building in which the session is to be held is a plain, substantial, two-story brick edifice, which we should judge was about 30 by 45 feet. The entrance to the building is on the east side, into a hall, from which the various State apartments, above and below, are reached.

"As you enter the hall below, the represen tatives' room will be found on the left, and the Governor's apartment on the right. A winding staircase leads to the hall above, at the head of which, upon the left you enter the Coun cil Chamber and the Committee rooms on the right. The building is a neat and substantial one, but altogether too small for the purpose intended: "The Speaker's desk is elevated two o

three steps above the level of the floor, and likewise that of the President of the Council. The desks are well proportioned and tastefully

"The desks for the Representatives and Coancilmen are designed to accommodate two members, each having a small drawer to himself, and a plain Windsor chair for a seat. The furniture, including the Secretaries' and Speaker's decks and chairs, is of the plainest character, and yet well suited to the purposes for which they were designed."

The people that can so soon arrange the local habitation for their government, will, we think, be ready at all times and on all constitutional subjects, claim the right of self-sover-

Artists' Models at Rome.

I am a good deal interested and amused by the professional models who "most do congre on the great flight of steps leading up to the Trinita di Monti from the Plazza di Spangi. There are often to be seen picturesque and varied groups, and single figures of striking character. Handsome peasant women, with charm ing brown babies-wild long haired boys from the mountains—raven-bearded young men, and snowy-headed old men—and coquettish young girls, with flashing eyes and dashing costumes. There is one grand-looking old man, with a bounteous white beard, who is said to do a great business in the saintly and patriarchal line. He is a multitudinous Moses, an inexhaustible St. Joseph, and the pictorial stock Peter of many seasons. There is also a powerful, handsome dark, and terrible-looking fellow, who does the brigand and bravo. These various candidates for artistic favor seem to have the most social and agreeable relations with each other; indeed I have remarked the Patriarch chatting and laughing with the brigand in a familiar manner, scarcely in keeping with his own venerable character. But, let an artist ascend the steps, and presto! the dark eyed young girls cease their idle gossip, and spring into position—look archly or mournfully over the left shoulder, or with clasped hands modestly contemplate the payement; the pretty peasant woman snatches up the baby she had left to creep about at its own sweet will, and bends over it tender and Madonna-like; while, at a word from her, a skin-clad little shepard boy drops his game of pitch-penny, and takes up his role of St. John; perhaps a dark, dignified, but somewhat rhenmatic old woman, with her head wrapped up in a brown cloth, makes a modest venture of herself as St. Anna; while the fine old man I have de scribed makes the most of the comparatively unimportant character of St. Joseph, or, sepa rating himself entirely from the group, looks authoritative as Moses, or inspired as Isaiah, or resolute as Peter. The handsome bravo or brigand gives a fiercer twist to his monstache, slouches his pointed black hat, appears to be concealing a dagger under his brown cloak, or on the point of drawing an imaginary pistol from his belt, sets his teeth, scowls, and cultivates the diabolical generally in attitude and expression. It is altogether a very amusing and skillful process of canvassing.

[Grace Greenwood. The Milwankee Fugitive Slave Rescuen

A public meeting of sympathy for Booth and Rycraft, held at Milwaukee, filled to overflow-ing the largest hall in the place. Gen. Rufus King, editor of the Sentinel, presided, and stirring appeals were made to the passions and prejudices of the aumence by an Congress and other leading citizens. Measur es of the audience by an ex-member of were taken to raise the fine and costs \$1.461 for Booth, and \$200 for Rycraft-by subscriptions, not to exceed one dollar per man. Boot is making a good thing of it. His "martyrdom" largely increases the circulation of his paper. Last Monday morning they were taken out of jail on a writ of habeas corpus issued

from the Supreme Court of the State, and, at 7 morning, were escorted by over a thousand of the first citizens to the railroad de-pot, through a cold, driving snow storm, proceeded by a band of music in a four horse sleigh. At the depot, they mounted the top of a car and harangued the crowd. Passing the house of the United States Judge, they groaned, and at Booth's residence, the Sentinel office, and other places, cheered tumultuously. Th Supreme Court Judges were unanimous in granting the writ, the Chief Justice (Smith) taking the ground that the fugitive slave law is unconstitutional, and that, consequently, no ndictment can be made under its provision Should the prisoners be released, there will be serious trouble with the United States authorities. The fugitive bill is a bitter pill for Wis consin to swallow; but swallow it they must.

Morgan Found .- The Masonic Mirror put shes a rather curious story to the effect that Morgan, who, it was alleged, was murdered by the Free Masons for disclosing their secrets, has been found in Smyrna, in Turkey—that he now goes by the name of Mustapha, and is engaged in teaching the English language. The authority given for this report is one

Joseph A. Bloom. According to the Mirror, this man Bloom net Morgan at a house in Smyrna, to whor the latter gave a detailed account of his adventures. It is stated that Morgan left the country in the ship Mervine, which sailed from Bos-ton to Smyrna, and belonging to the firm of Langdon & Co. The captain's name of the Mervine was Welch.

BUOYANT AND BALL PROOF .- A Mr. Clarkon has exhibited at the Underwriters' Rooms, Liverpool, a new material which he has in vented, consisting of a combination of cork and wood, which he states, possesses many ad-vantages over wood and iron, pure and simple, being lighter, stronger, and more elastic. His nvention, he says, will be most useful in warfare, as he can construct boats that cannot be swamped; and with portable sides, easily moved and carried, which might protect boat's crews, and which cannot be penetrated by Minie balls fired at a distance of twenty yards, pieces of strong wood far thicker being broken in pieces when subjected to similar trial.

Among the anecdotes from the allied camp, the ollowing is one of the most curious

"It appears that the inhabitants of Sebastope anticipating the reduction of the place, had buried many articles of value outside the walls, which many articles of value outside the walls, which they hoped to be able to dig up again at a future day when the army should have departed. They, however, did not reckon on the works of the miners, and every day these men find something of value in the shape of silver and plated articles, jewels, and costly ornaments, and among other things is an elegant bonnet carefully packed in a box. The honnet is of nink satin, of the first style The bonnet is of pink satin, of the first style of fashion, and still bears the address of the maker in the Rue de la Paix, Paris. This bonnet, afte having been tried on by all the men, has since been hung up as an ornament in one of their

WOOD GAS._CAUTION. BE it known that I, the subscriber obtained letters patent in December, 1851, for an apparatus for the destructive distillation of wood, and the making therefrom of tar or pitch at leasure, and gas; and that in the judgment ompetent persons the invention of an appar-us recently patented by W. D. Porter cannot be used by him or any other person without infring-ing my said patent. And, further, that what is patented by said Porter rightfully belongs to me, as I expect to prove ere long before the United States Patent Office; and, further, that the use o said Porter's invention involves also a process which I am now claiming before the United States Patent Office, and which has been adjudged to be natentable to the first inventor thereof, and which said W. D. Porter has formally disclaimed, as ap pears upon the public records of said office, o which an official copy is hereto annexed, and also

which an omical copy is nevero annexed, and also a copy of his claims.

In the National Intelligencer of the 25th instant Mr. Porter announces that he has secured by patent the "exclusive right to making gas from wood," and threatens prosecution to all parties infringing his patent. I ask how this statement comports with the fact of my patent of December, 1851, and how far the threat can intimidate under such circumstances? Mr. Porter's claim is based so understood by the Patent Office, as it appears from the records of the Patent Office that his prior patent to Robert Foulis, of Canada, for an quivalent contrivance. This claim, as given be-ow, and in which the perforated diaphragm is the saving clause, is what Mr. Porter calls securing the "exclusive right to making gas from wood." The statement carries absurdity on its front, and s a libel on the good sense of the Patent Office If such a claim or right had been granted, it would orbid every coal-kiln and charcoal manufactory n the country.

The following copies of correspondence and show the true state of the case: UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

Angust 25, 1854.

Sir. In reply to your letter of this date, asking "if any patent has been granted to W. D. Porter, dated 22d August, 1854, or at any other time, or to any other person or persons, securing to him or them "the exclusive right of making gas from wood," and whether any such claim was made by W. D. Porter, under his application for a patent, which letters patent were issued bearing the above date, you are informed that W. D. Porter's claims are believed to be c nfined to his appara-tus; and, further, this office is not aware that a patent has been granted heretofore for the exclusive right of making gas from wood. It would, however, be unjustifiable to expect me to make an extended investigation to answer your re

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, C. Mason, Commissioner of Patents.
W. P. McConaell, Esq.,
Care of Prof. C. G. Page, Washington, D. C.

The United States Patent Office-To all persons whom these presents shall come, greting: This is to certify that the annexed is a true cop from the files of this office of an extract from a paper filed in the matter of the application of W. D. Porter for letters patent, in accordance with which application letters patent, in accordance with which application letters patent were issued to the said W. D. Porter on the 22d day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four. In testimony whereof, I. Charles Mason, Com-

missioner of Patents, have caused the seal of the Patent Office to be hereunto affixed this 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-nintb. C. Mason.

Copy of disclaimer of W. D. Porter in his applica opy of miscasimer of w. D. Porter in his applica-tion for "an improved still for making wood gas," filed August 5, 1854. Letters patent issued August 22, 1854. "I do not claim as my invention and discovery

the improvements in making gas from wood, viz subjecting the products of destructive distillation therefrom to a high degree of heat, substantially as has been described and for the purposes set forth in the specification of W. P. McConnell." The United States Patent Office-To all persons to

whom these presents shall come greeting:
This is to certify that the annexed is a true copy
from the records of this office of an extract from
the specification of W. D. Porter's patent, issued on the twenty second day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four. In testimony whereof, I, Charles Mason, Com

[1. 8.] affixed this twenty-fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-nith. Batract from Specification of W. D. Porter on which letters patent were issued August 22, 1854, CLAIM.—What I claim as my invention and de-

ire to secure by letters patent is: The construction of a gas apparatus or still, consisting of a metallic or other cylinder B, the cones E and D, diaphram plate C, and exit pipe F, substantially as described in the foregoing specification, and shown in the accompanying draw-

The truth of the above may be ascertained from the records of the Patent Office, to which all have

> WM. P. McCONNELL. By his attorney CHAS. G. PAGE.

MME. SCHONENBERG TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGING,

257 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUES THE CATHOLIC ALMANAC for 1855,

just published and for sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S IME: LIME! LIME!-To Plasterer

and Builders.—We have now on hand, at EELY'S Patent Kilns, one thousand barrels daily which we will sell on the best terms.

We would call the particular attention of plasterers to this superior article of Lime. It is free from coal cinders or other sediment, it being burnt altogether by wood which makes it a very superior article for plastering, white coating, and hard finishing.

Give us a call, and you shall be pleased.

S. J. SEELY & CO.

FINE WATCHES & RICH JEWELRY.

H. 0. HOOD, Pennsylvania avenue, between 4½ and 6th streets, has just returned from the north with a good assortment of the most rich and fashionable Jewelry in the market, which he purchased for eash at very low prices, and now of fers for sale the same, at wholesale or retail, fluch cheaper than goods of like quality have ever been sold for in this section of country. Please call at his store, sign of the large spread eagle.

N. B. Special attention paid to the repairing to ne watches by W. W. Hollingsworth.

Apr 2

DEADY MADE CLOTHING at reduced Prices.—As the season is advanced we have determined to sell off the remaining portion of our winter stock at greatly reduced prices, therefore gentlemen wishing to consult economy in purchas-ing fine Overcoats, Talmas, dress, frock and busi ness Coats, black and fancy Casshmere Pants, vel-vet, silk, satin and merino Vests, Undershirts and Drawers, and all other ready made garments of fine quality, will find our present variety to be as well assorted as in the beginning of the season, with the advantage of much lower prices. WALL & STEPHENS,

322 Pa. av.,next to Iron Hall TUST received, per schooner Mist-150 wholes, halves, and quarter boxes Raisins 4 cases Prunes, in jars and boxes

2 bales Almonds 4 cases Preserved Chow-Chow 4 do do Canton Ginger 10 dozen assorted Jellies

10 do do Preserves 50 boxes Fig Paste 2 casks Currants 2 cases Sardines

10 bbls Cranberries 50 baskets Bordeaux and Marseilles Oil For sale by WM. LINTON, Corner 7th and D streets

Dec 12-1weodif DINE APPLE, Brandy, and Canada Cheese. Lavis Norton's brand Pine Apple Cheese, prime. Superior Brandy Cheese, 1 lb. jars.
Do Canada do 1 and 1 lb. jars.

English Dairy, imitation Gloster and Cheshire. Parmesan Cheese, 1 cake, in prime order.

Do do grated in glass jars, 1 lb. each.
For sale by SHEKELL BROTHERS,
Dec 13—3tif No. 40, op. Centre Market.

MRS. COWDEN CLARKE'S new Novel.
The Iron Cousin, or Mutual Influence, by
Mary Cowden Clarke, author of "The Complete Concordance to Shakspeare."
Tegg's Dictionary of Chronology.
Lectures on the True, the Beautiful, and the Good, by M. N. Cousin; increased by an Appendix on French Art; translated by O. W. Wight.
TAYLOR & MAURY'S

VILLION, AND OTHER TALES, by A the author of Olive, The Head of the Fam he Ogilvies, &c. A Year of the War; by Adam G. De Gurowski.

Harper's Story Book, No. 2.
Feb 1 R. FARNHAM. UROWSKI'S YEAR OF THE WAR.

A Year of the War, by Adam G. De Gouowski, a citizen of the United States.

Just published, and for sale at TAYLOR & MAURYS,

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN RAILROAD CO... GEORGETOWN, DIST. OF COL., Dec. 26, 1854 EALED PROPOSALS FOR THE

Grading, Masonry, and Bridging of forty three and a halt (434) miles of this road, will be received at the Office of the Company until three o'clock, p. m. on the 15th day of February next. The maps, profiles, plans, and specifications

day of February.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILEOAD is designed to extend from the cities of Washington and George-town to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by an easy and direct route, connecting with the latter road east of the "Point of Rocks" on the Potomac river, and making a saving of distance on the first ninety miles of the present traveled route from the Capitol to the Western and Northwestern

States of forty-five miles.

Proceeding from the point of intersection with
the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the route extends to the City of Frederick, and, passing through the richest agricultural districts of Maryand, terminates in the City of Hagerstown, where it connects with lines of railroads, now in operation extending to Harrisburg, the Pennsylvania Cen-

tral Railroad, etc.

The portion of the road for which proposals are now invited, extends from the westerly line of the District of Columbia (32 miles from Georgetown) to the City of Frederick. Proposals will be reor for the entire distance of forty-three and a half

for this part of the country, with some heavy cut-ting (in earth and rock) and bridging; and every facility exists for prosecuting it vigorously and with economy at all seasons of the year. The country is elevated and rolling, well watered, and remarkably healthy.

The time conditioned for the completion of the ontracts will be from one to two years.

Any further information desired by persons proposing for the work, will be furnished at the office

or may be had by addressing the President of the Company by letter, prior to the day of letting.
By order of the Board of Directors:
FRANCIS DODGE, President.
EDMUND FRENCH, Chief Engineer

Dec 29-2awt5thFeb THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that theoriginal Virginia Military Land Warrant, No. S.966, for 3331 acres, issued on the 22d September, 1841, in the name of Anh Bronaugh, one of the heirs of Lieutenant Austin Sandridge, for his service as lieutenant in the continental line, has been accidentally lost; and application will be made to the General Land Office, for the issue of script on a duplicate of said warrant, in accordance with the 4th section of the rules and regulations of said office dated November 20th, 1852. THOMAS BRONAUGH,

For himself and the other heirs of Ann Bronaugh Nov 29-cw3m

MRS. E. E. ALEXANDER can accommodate a few Gentlemen with Board; or a Lady and Gentleman, on I street, between 6th and 7th, No. 502. The House is situated a short distance from the Patent Office and other Depart. UTCH HERRING .-- 15 kegs, 1854, Vollan

olland. For sale by SHEKELL BROTHERS, No. 40, opposite the Centre Market. TISITING CARDS Printed at Short Notice, and Plates beautifully engraved in very style.

W. C. ZANTZINGER,

Adjoining Kirkwood House. Dec 7-3taw4wif \$10 REWARD,—Lost, from the baggage TO REW ARD.—Lost, from the baggage content of the c occasion to represent to the owners and mana gers of the railroad on this route that, for the com

fort of passengers and security of baggage, an in creased responsibility should be required of their Any communication addressed to the office of Any communication addressed to the Andrew National Intelligencer will be received, and on returning the article lost, the above reward will be Nov 26—tf

VALENTINES, VALENTINES,_A large assortment just received and for sale
W. C. ZANTZINGER,
b 6—cost Adjoining Kirkwood House. Feb 6-eoft